

8-19-1976

Montana Kaimin, August 19, 1976

Associated Students of the University of Montana

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EDGAR WINTER, LEFT, AND BROTHER JOHNNY performed at the Harry Adams Field House last Saturday (see review page 4). Also featured was rock star Rick Springfield (Montana Kaimin photo by Rex Bovee.)

montana -Kaimin-

University of Montana • Student Newspaper

Thursday, August 19, 1976 Missoula, Mont. Vol. 78, No. 117

An unbeatable foe menaces local trees

The killer reached America in 1926, concealed in a pile of burl elm logs. Its work was done in Europe. Its victims numbered in the thousands, and more were dying even as it crossed the ocean. The killer's name is Dutch elm disease.

Dutch elm disease is a fungus (*ceratocystis ulmi*) that attacks all trees of the elm family, although some are more susceptible than others. A native of Asia, the fungus reached Europe amid the traffic and confusion of World War I. It was first isolated in The Netherlands in 1919—hence its name.

Through natural root grafts, the fungus can spread without the aid of "carrier" insects. But this method only works between trees that are no more than 50 feet apart.

Beyond that distance, Dutch elm disease's best friend takes over. That friend is the European bark beetle. He and his American counterpart are capable of spreading the disease across distances of up to a mile.

The burl elm logs which arrived in New York City in 1926 contained both the fungus and the European beetle. Importation of the logs—and the blight—continued until 1930, when the disease was discovered there. Importation was then halted.

But it was already too late. By 1933, the disease had killed 27,000 American trees and covered an area of 7,500 square miles (about the size of New Jersey).

The federal government launched a campaign to control the disease in the late 1930's, but it continued to spread across the eastern half of the nation.

American cities meant good hunting for a disease that stalked elm trees. American city planners had fallen in love with the graceful, native elm in the 1890's. By the middle of this century, block after city block in this country was lined with stately elm trees, ripe for disease.

The American elm is a native of the eastern two-thirds of the continent. Its natural range in the 1890's stretched from the Canadian Maritime Provinces westward to the rolling prairies at the base of the Rockies in the Dakotas and eastern Montana, and southward to Florida and Texas.

The tree did not exist naturally west of the continental divide, and thus was not native to the Missoula valley. But the landscapers at the University of Montana, following the turn-of-the-century fashion, planted 62 of them around the perimeter of the new school's Oval. The trees thrived in Missoula's relatively mild climate. The mountains shielded them from the searing prairie wind, and they were liberally watered.

The mountains also helped protect UM's elms by making Missoula a remote lumber and service center, removed from the mainstream of American traffic. That traffic has for years been spreading the disease southward and westward through the Rockies.

The disease finally was discovered in Missoula three years ago. This summer it began attacking UM's elms.

The disease kills by obstructing the tree's xylem, or water-carrying vessels. In a young, rapidly growing tree, death is sudden—sometimes taking less than a month. In mature trees, such as those on the Oval, death may not come for two years, as the tree lingers through an illness that robs it of its stamina and beauty.

There is no proven cure for Dutch elm disease. Only a community-wide program of sanitation (mainly requiring that sick trees be immediately discovered and destroyed, to prevent the beetles from breeding) can cut the losses and prolong the lives of the elm.

Illness termed incurable

Disease poses threat to elms on UM Oval

By PATRICK SHEEHY
Montana Kaimin Contributing Reporter

There is no known method to stop the spread of the Dutch elm disease that has destroyed at least four American elm trees on the University of Montana campus, James Lowe said recently.

Lowe, a UM associate professor of forestry and zoology, said this week that nothing has been found that will stop the disease once it has taken hold.

Once a tree is infected "the disease spreads quite rapidly," Lowe said.

Three infected trees were removed last week at the south end of the Oval by university grounds crews. An inspection of more than 75 American elms at UM by university and U.S. Forest Service staff revealed that only one other tree has been infected so far.

The diseased trees were discovered last week while grounds crews were doing routine work on the Oval. Nearly all the trees on the Oval are American elms.

Oscar Dooling, a plant pathologist for the Forest Service, told the committee that UM can "buy time against Dutch elm disease" by removing dead wood, infected trees and half of the healthy trees on the Oval.

Remove Every Other Tree

By removing every other tree around the Oval, the distance between the elms would be enlarged and the spread of the disease could be slowed. Also, this would allow UM to plant new species of trees in the open spaces. Eventually all the elms would be replaced by new trees.

The disease, which is a fungus, is carried by a beetle that crawls under the bark of the tree to lay its eggs.

The fungus is spread when the young insects crawl out of their "galleries" in the spring.

William Hosford, UM grounds superintendent, said the fungus plugs up the water-conducting tissues of the tree and it dies "just like from a drought."

\$4,000 Per Year

Lowe estimated it would cost more than \$4,000 per year to follow the procedures outlined by Dooling. No university officials could be reached to comment on whether UM will commit itself to that expense.

The disease was first discovered in Missoula in 1973, Dooling said. Hosford said Western Montana was among the last areas of the country to be affected.

Hosford said efforts to delay the disease's spread are only successful

• Cont. on p. 3.



ONLY GOD CAN MAKE A TREE, but Dutch elm disease could wipe out all the elms on campus in a few years. Here a physical plant employee is seen removing one of the infected trees near the Venture Center on the south side of the Oval last week (Montana Kaimin photos by Gordon Lemon.)

Liberate intellectual capacities

"The University's program of undergraduate education makes available to the student a fund of knowledge pertaining to the world in which he lives and to the heritage of free men and institutions. It seeks to liberate his intellectual capacities for continued learning and to deepen his awareness of ethical and aesthetic values."

—University of Montana Bulletin

That, in a nutshell, is the official function and goal of UM. It is a good goal for an institution of learning; we all could stand some liberation of our intellectual capacities, not to mention deepening of our awareness of intellectual and aesthetic values.

But how are such noble ends to be achieved?

According to the 1974-76 UM catalog, the University "fosters these goals through . . . a curriculum that: (a) provides reasonable depth in the several liberal arts disciplines—the biological, physical and social sciences, the humanities and fine arts; (b) requires demonstrated literacy in use of the English language and encourages competence in foreign languages; (c) provides opportunity for development of professional and technical competence in some field of endeavor; (d) reveals man's great insights and discoveries of the past and stimulates the individual to seek new insights and discoveries; (e) provides maximum opportunities for each student to develop his individual talents and capacities, and (f) encourages a growing awareness of the significance of ethical values and the personal and social responsibilities of the educated person."

These goals are not always realized, however. "Reasonable depth" in the sciences, humanities and fine arts is a rarity among students, and "demonstrated literacy in use of the English language" seems to be

frowned upon in many departments. And ask your average student when the last time was he experienced a revelation of man's great insights and discoveries of the past, not to mention stimulation to seek new insights and discoveries.

Some of these are realized, however, and efforts are underway to bring about the others. Group requirements are constantly considered as a means for providing reasonable depth. The writing exam proposed by the English department and passed by Curriculum Committee and Faculty Senate is aimed at insuring literacy among UM students. And the professional schools, with the possible exception of Education, do provide opportunity for development of professional and technical competence in their fields.

Though the opportunities for realizing these goals are present at UM, not all students take advantage of them. Thus the question arises: should a liberal arts university take steps to effect its goals or should this be left totally up to the student?

The former argument is often branded as "paternalism" by those who believe that deciding what to study is solely the prerogative of the individual (i.e., the student). Any attempt by an institution to impose restrictions and requirements is viewed as an infringement on the individual's right of free choice over his life and course of study.

The university is and should be responsible for its students. To call oneself a student is, by definition, to admit that there is a certain area or areas about which one lacks knowledge. The act of becoming a student intrinsically places one on a level relatively immature (ignorant, in the strict sense of the word) to what he is studying.

In other words, one becomes a student in order to become educated, to learn about what he does not already know.

According to basic social contract theory that inspired our founding fathers, implementation of such things as group requirements and English literacy tests would not be an in-

fringement on the individual's rights. Upon graduation from high school, one is faced with a variety of alternatives. Many of these alternatives today involve some form of continued education. For those concerned with purely career-oriented education, various institutions throughout the state and country are set up for just that purpose. For those interested in a rounded, liberal arts education, liberal arts colleges and universities, UM included, exist.

For those prospective students who can read, UM explicitly states, in its bulletin on page eight, its functions and goals (for your convenience they have been reprinted in this editorial.) For those prospective students who can't read, UM does not hold it against them and in most cases they are graduated with little ado.

Thus, before making his choice to attend UM, the prospective student who can and does read is well aware of what the specific functions and goals of UM are. By deciding to attend this university, he is, of his own free will, agreeing to these functions and goals and is obligating himself to accept any reasonable means of implementing them.

The mere imposition of widespread group requirements would be very time consuming, were it to encompass a wide range of departments and disciplines. This would greatly cut into the student's time for study in his chosen field and electives.

Instead, there would have to be a reorganization of curriculum entailing more general introductory courses, introductions more to general disciplines than to specific fields of study.

For example, students of the humanities or social sciences could have a sequence option that would introduce them to the sciences and scientific method, rather than going in-depth for three quarters on one specific field of science. Likewise, students of

the sciences could have available to them a general, comprehensive introduction to the humanities, not unlike the intensive humanities program but not so time and credit-consuming.

What is required is a stronger emphasis on introductory-level classes. Currently, most instructors view introductory courses as a necessary evil and upper division seminars as the main outlet for their energies. Likewise, students often take introductory classes as an easy course or as something to get out of the way for future study. They, too, usually concentrate their energy and reserve their interest for upper-division classes in their specialties.

I cannot say how to bring about this interest in an introductory class. A new, more horizontal approach coupled with stimulating teaching might automatically bring about such interest. It is difficult here to discern cause and effect. Perhaps they will mutually complement each other and arise simultaneously.

What is the good of all this? The end result, hopefully, is to insure English literacy and reasonable depth in several liberal arts disciplines. Who knows, a few intellectual capacities may even be liberated along the way.

Tom Livers



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Terrorism not ruled out in Legionnaire fever

WASHINGTON — There is a distinct possibility, say intelligence analysts, that the mysterious "Legion fever" which swept through Pennsylvania recently may have been the result of an act of terrorism.

The epidemic killed 27 people and hospitalized 128 others who attended an American Legion convention in Philadelphia late last month.

By JACK ANDERSON

with Joe Spear

Federal experts entered the case as soon as it was detected. The Pentagon, for example, quietly checked the employees and stocks at Fort Detrick, Maryland. This is where the secret laboratories are located that developed deadly germs for biological warfare.

Biological weapons were outlawed in 1969. But some virus and bacteria strains are still kept at Fort Detrick for immunology studies. The Pentagon investigators discovered, with great relief, that all the deadly cultures were intact.

There was concern that radicals might have stolen some disease germs and infected the legionnaires. This possibility hasn't been completely dismissed. The American

Legion supported the Vietnam war, the draft and military spending. This makes the Legion a tempting target for a leftwing terrorist attack.

Investigators have learned, for example, that most of the fever victims attended an American Legion parade in Philadelphia. It is conceivable, one source told us, that a toxic substance could have been hand-sprayed here and there along the parade route.

But there is no hard evidence. Most organized terrorists want publicity for their outrages. And no one has stepped forward to claim responsibility for the outbreak in Philadelphia. So the malady is still a mystery.

• **Carter's Coming:** The Democratic presidential candidate, Jimmy Carter, already is affecting legislation. Both congressmen and lobbyists are now basing their strategy on the odds that Carter will be the next president. Therefore, some bills are being delayed, others withheld, in anticipation of a Carter administration.

Maine's Senator Edmund Muskie, for example, has introduced a zero-based budgeting bill. This would require the review of all federal programs every five years. But Muskie is quietly holding the bill back until next year, in the hope that he can get stronger legislation if he waits until Carter is in the White House.

The Senate Government Operations Committee has also been investigating how to streamline the federal regulatory agencies. But no legislation will be introduced until the new administration takes office next year.

Environmentalists are also trying to hold up a bill that would allow private manufacturers to produce nuclear fuel for the first time. If they can delay it long enough, the environmentalists believe Carter as president would veto it.

• **Ambassador-in-Exile:** Turner Shelton, our former ambassador to Nicaragua, has finally found a home. His performance in Nicaragua was so poor that he was rebuked and recalled by the State Department.

But he has powerful friends on Capitol Hill. They twisted Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's arm to give him another job. Shelton even showed up at the State Department to examine pictures of ambassadorial residences he would like to live in.

First he was appointed ambassador to the Bahamas. But both the U.S. Senate and the Bahama government turned him down. Then he was nominated Consul General to Bermuda. Again the host government rejected him. Then he wangled an appointment to the

romantic, old Moroccan city of Casablanca. Once more, he was denied the job.

Now it looks as if he has found a safe haven. He has been assigned as "Diplomat-in-Residence" at the Navy war college in Newport, Rhode

Island. His duty will be to make occasional talks to military classes on the subject of foreign affairs.

He will have no official residence, no staff, no responsibilities. But at least Shelton will have a title.

—letters—

Coalition fund drive to pay for legal brief

Editor: The article "Coalition seeks to increase visibility" (*Montana Kaimin*, Aug. 12) is in error on several points.

1. The Flathead coalition is attempting to raise money *not* to "finance a legal battle against the Forest Service," but to pay for legal fees incurred in preparation of a legal brief that was submitted as a petition for reconsideration of recommendations on oil and gas leases in the Flathead Forest.

2. The Flathead Coalition has not gone to court to "ask for re-examination" of the environmental impact statement (EIS), but has simply

filed at the district level for administrative review of the EIS. The Coalition was denied reconsideration at the district level about three weeks ago and is about to file for re-consideration of the EIS at the regional level, Missoula, Region 1.

All the other points in the article are correct. Any person interested in helping the Coalition in its canvass of Flathead Lake is invited to contact the Student Action Center.

Dave Hadden
SAC Assistant Director
Flathead Coalition, Secretary
Senior, English/Zoology



A HEALTHY ELM ONCE STOOD on the spot surrounded by barricades in the above picture. The tree fell victim to Dutch elm disease, an incurable fungus that entered the country in 1926. The disease was first discovered in Missoula three years ago (Montana Kaimin photo by Rex Bovee.)

Disease . . .

• Cont. from p. 1.

if carried out over a wide area. "I don't know if the city is going to do anything about it or not," Hosford said.

Garry Kryszak, superintendent of parks and recreation in Missoula, said his department has "about a penny per tree" to spend on tree care.

Kryszak said his department will only remove trees that are on city property. Homeowners, he said, should keep an eye on city trees and call his office if they notice damage to upper limbs.

Kryszak said infected trees on private property should be removed by the property owner. His department, he added, only has a

part-time employee who sometimes drives through town to look at the trees.

"It's a hit or miss program," Kryszak said. "With the number of trees we have it should be planned."

He said his department has removed 20 American elm trees. He said this was probably "a third of all the (American) elms in town."

Jerry Marx, Missoula county extension agent, said the county has no money for tree disease control. He said he was surprised to learn the city is doing anything. There do not seem to be many American elms outside the city limits, he added.

Neither the county nor the city has an inventory of the kinds of trees within its limits.

Regents may consider ban on student funding of sports

A measure forbidding student governments at Montana's state colleges and universities from allocating student funds to intercollegiate athletics may be introduced before the Board of Regents this fall.

Sid Thomas, a University of Montana law student who serves on the board, said this week that he is considering introducing the measure to counter a proposed mandatory athletic fee.

Regent Jack Peterson of Butte has announced that he intends to propose a mandatory fee for Montana students in order to "stabilize" funding of athletics in state schools. Peterson said he will introduce a motion calling for the fee sometime this fall.

Thomas said he strongly opposes the plan to institute a mandatory fee. If such a fee is imposed on Montana students, he said, athletics should

not continue to receive money from student governments.

"I don't think athletics should receive a set amount of money without justification," Thomas said about the mandatory fee. "They should be considered in the University budget as a whole. I just don't like the idea of the students having to foot the bill for athletics."

'Grossly Unfair'

Thomas said a mandatory fee, which would be uniform through the six units of the state university system, would be "grossly unfair." He cited Northern Montana College, which does not have a football program. Thomas said that under Peterson's proposal, NMC students would have to pay the same amount as that charged UM and MSU students.

Thomas emphasized that the plan to block student funding of athletics

is "only an idea." He said he was not yet certain what course of action he would follow in attempting to block Peterson's plan.

Thomas said he will contact student leaders at Montana schools, in an effort to work with them in opposing the mandatory fee. Student leaders at Montana's three largest colleges (UM, Montana State University and Eastern Montana College) have said they will oppose the plan.

"We beat it (a proposed fee) in 1971," Thomas said. "I just hope we can beat it again."

'One-Vote Margin'

"I think it's going to be decided on a one-vote margin," he added.

Along with Peterson, Regent Jeff Morrison of Helena has supported the proposed mandatory fee. In interviews earlier this summer, Regents Lewy Evans, Ted Heberly and board chairman Ted James all said they are waiting for the completion of a study on intercollegiate athletics before deciding the matter. That study is being conducted by the staff of Commissioner of Higher Education Lawrence Pettit.

Pettit said Tuesday that a staff member is working on the report, and that it will be completed in time to allow "student reaction" before the board acts. He said the report may be ready for release in late October.

Regent Mary Pace has been unavailable for comment on the issue.

The University Center's Technical Services department will be open from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays through Sept. 19. The department is closed on weekends. Phone 243-6641.

Copper Commons ends sale of pizza

Price resistance has forced Copper Commons out of the pizza business after only three months, according to Carson Vehrs, University of Montana Food Service director.

Vehrs said the item was dropped from the Copper Commons menu this summer after sales of pizza proved sluggish last spring. The item was introduced at UM in April.

UM students are reluctant to pay more than \$1 for a meal at Copper Commons, Vehrs said. The lowest-priced pizza on the menu sold for \$1.15.

Steve Barclay, University Center

Food Service manager, said the Food Service did not have to pay for the equipment used in making the pizzas. The equipment will be returned to the manufacturer.

Vehrs said that Student Union Board was not consulted before pizza was removed from the menu, but that SUB could still have a voice in the matter.

If SUB objects to the change "after reviewing all the facts," he said, pizza will be reinstated.

SUB is a student advisory board appointed by ASUM to represent student interests in the UC.

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- Summer session ends.

Summer grades available Aug. 27

The University of Montana's 8-week, 9-week and second 4½-week summer sessions end tomorrow. Grades for all summer session courses will be available at the UM registrar's office about Aug. 27. Students may pick them up at that office, or may leave a stamped, self-

addressed envelope for forwarding to the student's home address.

Fall quarter orientation will begin Sept. 20. Registration packets will be available on Sept. 21, and registration will take place from Sept. 22 through 24. Classes begin Sept. 27.

Forest maps cost 50 cents

People desiring maps of the national forests, wilderness areas and primitive areas in the U.S. Forest Service's Northern Region must now pay 50 cents to obtain them, the Forest Service announced recently.

The Forest Service explained that the fee is being used to finance the publication of new maps and the reprinting of old ones. The maps had been available to the public at no charge.

The maps are available at ranger stations and national forest headquarters throughout the region, as well as the regional headquarters in Missoula. The Northern Region includes Montana, northern Idaho, North Dakota, and western South Dakota.

classified ads

2. PERSONALS

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7. SERVICES

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WOMEN'S PLACE health education/counseling. Abortion, birth control, pregnancy, V.D. counseling, crisis, rape relief. M-F 2-8 p.m. 1130 West Broadway, 543-7606. 114-4

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9. TRANSPORTATION

RIDER needed to Denver area. Leaving Sat. Aug. 21st. Call Dave 728-8485. 117-1

WANT 2 passengers to Olympia, Wash. Leaving Thurs. 10 p.m. August 19th. Share driving and expenses. Phone 542-2831. 117-1

RIDE NEEDED to Texas or points north. After Aug. 20 will share gas and driving. Call Gordon 721-1582. 117-1

Riders needed to Miami Florida or any points in Between. Leaving Sunday Aug. 22nd. Call 721-1844. 116-2

18. ROOMMATES NEEDED

Women Students: I need a Responsible female student to live in my home, rent free, in exchange for care of my 8 yr. old daughter, after school and evenings. (Mon. thru Sat). Before 10:30 a.m. call home 728-3730. Afternoon and evenings call Connie 543-4611. 115-1

20. MISCELLANEOUS

Center Courses (non-credit evening classes) needs qualified instructors to share experiences and knowledge in areas such as Yoga, Metric System, Creative Writing, Weaving, (on and off loom), Minority rights and issues, self improvement concepts, crocheting, knitting, speedreading, drawing, Tai Chi and the Tarot. Apply University Center, Room 104 or call 243-6660 by Aug. 20. 117-1

entertainment Winter concert highlights summer

By PEGGY ENGEL
Montana Kaimin Reviewer

When Rick Springfield and his band came on stage Saturday night, it seemed the Bicentennial had invaded rock and roll. Red, white and blue lights shone on the stage where Springfield, dressed in a red satin bolero and high-style white pants, played beneath the American flag.

Review

Springfield appeared to be putting all his energy into his performance, but the audience (predominantly teenyboppers) was only moderately responsive. The only number that received solid applause was "Back in the U.S.S.R.," borrowed from the Beatles. It deserved it, too.

Acoustics in the Harry Adams

Field House were poor, as usual, making it difficult to distinguish Springfield's words.

After a lengthy intermission, Edgar and Johnny Winter came out and invited the audience to "Let the Good Times Roll." Some girls close to the stage did just that. They reached out for the performers and were rewarded with handshakes, and, in one case, a kiss.

Response to the Winters was better than to Springfield. The restless aisle traffic that had marked Springfield's appearance slacked off considerably during their segment of the concert.

Throughout the concert it was apparent to me that the audience had assembled more to hear a concert than to hear Springfield and the Winters.

I never did determine which Winter brother was which. I asked the boy next to me. He didn't know. He asked the boy next to him. He didn't know, either.

The same thing happened when I asked the name of a particular song which I, at least, recognized from the radio.

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